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and Cards of Thanks, six cents per
line.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1918

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The primaries for nomina-
tions will be held on Tuesday,
August 13, at the usual voting
places in the several precincts
of Knox county. Nominations
of candidates will be made for
all state offices, congressman,
state senator and county of-
fices. A member of the county
central committee will also be
chosen in each precinct.
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BIG WARPLANES

Gianni Caproni, inventor of the Ca-
pronis airplanes, says that within
three years there will be developed
planes equipped with engines equal
in power to those of medium-sized
steamships, capable of carrying 100
men.

Coming from a scientific engineer
of Caproni's accomplishments, and
viewed in the light of present devel-
opments, this does not sound vision-
ary. When the war began the largest
bombing plane was of 100 horsepow-
er. Now there are bombers of 1,000
horsepower. The power can be multi-
plied almost indefinitely, and the
size and carrying power of the craft
increase with the power and number
of the engines. Several Liberty mo-
tors may be used in one plane.

Aerial warfare is becoming ever
more important. The airplanes of the
allies are now carrying the war into
Germany with a vengeance, bombing
railroads, bridges, supply depots, etc.
back of the lines and terrifying the
population of the whole Rhine valley.
With larger planes and more of them,
carrying greater cargoes of bombs,
they can make themselves a powerful
offensive arm, conceivably able to
penetrate to Berlin and force Ger-
many into submission long before the
plodding armies can attain their goal.

HUN VENGEANCE

The Huns, enraged by their bitter
defeat on the Marne and Ourea, have
struck back—and in a typically Hun-
nish way. They have sunk another
hospital ship.

The torpedoing of the Australian
ambulance transport Warilda is one
of the most shameful incidents in the
endless list of German atrocities. In
this case, as usual, there was no pos-
sibility of misunderstanding. The
ship was registered for the hospital
service. Her name and emblem were
conspicuous. It was broad daylight.
She was carrying wounded men from
France to England. The sea assass-
ins struck her without warning, kill-
ing 123 persons, including many of
the wounded and half a dozen nurses.

Thus Schrecklichkeit, as usual,
makes amends for military failure.
But to what end? Every one of those
British nurses slain means another
thousand bayonets pointed at Ger-
many's heart. Every wounded man
who went to his grave with the
wounded mercy ship will have his
place taken by scores of Britons
thirsting for revenge. The single
American victim of that brutal blow
will soon be another army corps,
slaying Germans without pity, in or-
der that pity and decency may be re-
stored to the world.

BREAKING GERMAN MORALE

"The Marne defeat has produced
unspeakable scenes of despair in Ber-
lin," says the Berlin Tageblatt. "Such
outbreaks of utter discouragement
and downheartedness never before
were witnessed."

Germany today is torn by wild ru-
mors of all sorts of trouble and dis-
aster. The Frankische Tagpost takes
pains to rebuke the people for believ-
ing and repeating rumors that Hin-
denburg and the Kaiser have been as-
sassinated, that Hindenburg has been
killed by the crown prince in a duel,
and other yarns equally sensational.
The government finds it necessary to
threaten severe penalties for the
spread of such tales.

A letter written to his wife by a
captured German prisoner says:
"The war is hopeless for us, now that
we are opposed to these ferocious
Americans, who cannot be defeated."
The leaven is working. The Ger-
man people can endure hunger, dis-

ease, bereavement, but they cannot
endure defeat added to their other
miseries. The army still fights well,
though less effectively than before;
the civil population, as the bad news
filters through, is reduced to despair.
We have done more than defeat a
large part of the German army. We
have dealt German morale the worst
blow it ever received.

CASUALTY COMPARISONS

When contemplating our casualty
lists, just remember that British cas-
ualties for the month of July, when
there was not supposed to be much
fighting on the British front, amount-
ed to 67,291. The month before they
were 141,147.

At the height of our military activ-
ity so far, we have not begun to ap-
proximate the normal British and
French losses.

Every casualty case is a matter for
sympathy and serious appreciation on
the part of the people at home; but
any extensive concern over the lists
now coming in would seem a shame-
ful thing, when we consider what our
allies have suffered so long and are
still suffering.

Let us not cry before we are hit.
And let us not cry then, either.

MEN FOR THE ARMY

The draft problem now before con-
gress is simple. More men are need-
ed for the army. When the present
selective service law was enacted, it
was thought that 2,000 or 3,000,000
would suffice for our share of the al-
lied military burden. On that basis,
the law was adequate.

We already have nearly 3,000,000
men under arms, at home and abroad,
but that is not enough. Our govern-
ment is now planning, quite properly,
for an army of 5,000,000 men.

It may be necessary to raise more
than that. We cannot get any such
number from Class I of the selective
lists as constituted at present, cover-
ing ages from 21 to 31. It is evident
that, unless we are to take men from
the other classes, we must extend the
service age limits.

To draft men from any but the first,
and most eligible class of recruits
would mean to take the heads of fam-
ilies, fathers and brothers and sons
of persons dependent on them for
support or personal care. It would
mean also the taking of skilled men
employed in essential industries, and
of men below the desired standard of
physique or mentality. We do not
want to do any of these things. It is
clearly better to incorporate more el-
igibles in Class I, by admitting young-
er and older men.

The age limits recommended by the
war department, 18 to 45, may ap-
pear extreme. At their extremities
they are little more than nominal. It
is not likely that we shall send our
18-year-olds to the firing line, al-
though England's harder pressed, has
used boys of 18½ to repel this year's
German offensive. As for boys of 19
and 20, military experts are practi-
cally unanimous in regarding them as
the very best of army material. More-
over, they can most easily be spared
from their families and communities.
It should not be forgotten, in this con-
nection, that our northern armies in
the Civil war were made up almost
entirely of boys under 21.

A considerable number of eligibles
could be obtained in the older class-
es up to 35. The war department in
practice will hardly want to go be-
yond that limit for army material, ex-
cept in special cases.

It will be valuable, however, to give
the government military authority
over all our men of middle life up to
35, because it will facilitate our eco-
nomic war organization. Our entire
able-bodied and able-minded man-
hood, up to that limit, can then be put
on a war basis, and any man who
happens now to be misplaced in the
general scheme can be put where his
particular ability will count most for
his country and himself.

REMAKING MEN

The physical and mental recon-
struction of disabled soldiers has
been one of the foremost problems of
the war. Surgeon General Gorgas re-
cently announced the completion of
plans for this work in the United
States. The reconstruction begins in
the hospitals, where the marvels of
modern medicine and surgery restore
a large number of the men to physical
fitness for a return to full military
duty. Others leave the hospitals able
to perform limited military service.
Still others are discharged from fur-
ther service.

Of this last group, however, a sur-
prisingly large number are fully able
to return to their former occupations.
The minority need further training to
fit them for earning their living.

The federal board of vocational
training and a special war depart-
ment committee on education are in
charge of this occupational training
for the wounded soldier. Physical re-
construction will go just as far as
possible, backed by thorough mental
training. The maximum physical and
mental functional restoration is aimed
at. The mental treatment includes
education along occupational and
technical lines as well as the no less

important "cheer up" work of arous-
ing the patient's interest in his recov-
ery and wiping out the worry of an
uncertain future.

The work is being carefully carried
out. No doubt the educators and the
medical and military men who are
working at the problem will profit by
the earlier experience of our allies.
The tendency is away from basket-
weaving and lace-making for men,
and toward a training that will en-
able them to do man-size jobs when
they go back home. Experience has
taught, too, the need for making haste
slowly and giving the men a chance
to "come back" to normal as slowly
as necessary to make the recovery
sure and lasting.

VICTORY FROM THE FIRST

Napoleon used to say that if he won
the first battle of a campaign, he was
sure of winning the campaign. It
was not mere superstition, either. To
beat the enemy in the first clash of
arms is "a good omen" largely be-
cause the initial success inspires con-
fidence. It makes the commander
more sure of himself and his troops,
and it gives the troops themselves
the spirit that breeds victories.

If there is anything in this theory,
the outlook for the American army is
certainly bright. Our first skirmish
with the Germans was a neat little
victory. Our first real battle was a
notable triumph. From the moment
when our army may be said to have
actually entered the war, in the mid-
dle of July, there has been nothing
but one continuous series of Ameri-
can victories. Our troops, hitting at
the apex of the German salient at the
Marne, stopped the Hun drive at its
point of greatest menace, nearest
Paris, and in two weeks' fighting
drove that apex back 25 miles. They
never failed to stop a German attack.
They never failed to take any objec-
tive they started for. Their batting
average is 1000.

The Americans did not do it alone,
of course. We recognize that the
French, who outnumbered our men
more than two to one in the great
drive, deserve credit proportional to
their numbers. That big advance in
the center would have been impos-
sible without the pressure of our al-
lies on the side of the salient. But
there is no argument over the credit
of the achievement, where all fought
as equals. The point is that the
American army has acquired, from
the start-off, a precedent and tradi-
tion of victory that is an invaluable
military asset. To the natural fight-
ing ability of the Yankees is now
added a morale never surpassed in
our history, and perhaps unequalled
in Europe today.

"We licked 'em first crack!" cry
Pershing's men exultingly. "Fritz is
easier than we thought. Nothing can
stop us now." And just because they
think so, nothing can stop them.

WINNERS OF GIRLS' BASKETBALL SERIES RECEIVE SWEATERS

Members Of 1918 Class
Team Surprised After
Long Wait

Although this is hardly suitable
weather here for sweaters, the much-
delayed and longed-for sweaters of
the high school girls' winning basket-
ball team for 1918 have arrived.

The girls of the class of 1918 were
the victors last winter and Thursday
evening the team of six, with the ex-
ception of two who were out of town,
gathered at the home of their captain,
Miss Mary Elliott, who had the sur-
prise for the girls.

Those to receive the sweaters were
the Misses Margaret Hinger, Mary
Brown, Marie Breece, Margaret Clem-
ents, Maurea Mosholder and Mary El-
liott.

No longer will the boys display the
trophies of the athletic activities of
the Mt. Vernon high school alone, for
at the first hint of cool weather the
girls will appear in their large white
sweaters on which is a small neat 'V'
in purple, the colors of their class.

DR. EASTMAN GETS COPY OF AMERICAN EXPED. FORCE PAPER

Dr. N. R. Eastman has received a
copy of "The Stars and Stripes," the
newspaper printed by the soldiers
and for the soldiers of the American
Expeditionary Forces, from D. B.
Kirk, who is now in France with the
engineer corps.

Although the paper contains army
news of interest to the soldiers, the
actual war news is somewhat limited.

The paper is printed every Friday
and the proceeds from its sale go for
various things for the soldiers.

CZAR DRUGGED TO AID KAISER

Russian Court Lady Gives Some
Inside Facts.

QUACK BRIBED BY BERLIN

Royal Pair Warned of Their Danger
Weeks Before Revolution Started—
Czar Under Influence of Thibetan
Drug When He Signed Abdication—
Administered by Man in Pay of Ger-
man Government.

From a Russian of high birth who
was a lady-in-waiting to the czar-
ina, we are learned some particulars
of the events which immediately
preceded and followed the czar's ab-
dication which are not generally known.
The woman lost all she possessed in
the upheaval of Russia and is now
connected with the American Red
Cross. The czarina, banished from
court before the revolution be-
cause her husband, who was in the
diplomatic service, had incurred the
imperial displeasure.

The lady in question says that the
czar and czarina were warned of their
danger some weeks before the revolu-
tion started. In particular did Prin-
cess Vasilitchoff, a member of the im-
perial court, and wife of a prominent
member of the council of the empire,
warn her. The princess is a good Rus-
sian patriot, and, like many others,
was appalled at the signs of coming
anarchy.

So much alarmed was she that she
wrote a personal letter to the czar-
ina, telling her that if she wished to save
Russia and her own family she must
dismiss Rasputin and the Germans at
court and see that the army had dis-
cipline.

Advice Enraged Czarina.

She wrote this in Russian, which
was against Russian court etiquette
(which admitted only French), and on
single sheets torn from a writing book
instead of on double paper—another
crime against etiquette.

Two more crimes were that she ad-
dressed the letter to "Her Majesty,"
instead of to "Her Imperial Highness,"
and posted it in Petrograd in the or-
dinary way instead of sending it
through Baron Fredericks, the court
minister, a sort of high priest for the
observance of etiquette, an old man of
recent German extraction, but a very
decent kind of person all the same.

In due time the czarina received and
read the letter. She was furious—
furious because so many rules of etiq-
uette had been broken, and still more
furious because the writer dared tell
her that she and her husband were un-
popular and were losing Russia.

"I shall never have any of the Rus-
sian aristocracy to court again," she
cried angrily. "I always hated them.
I love only the poor people and the
soldiers. At my next ball I shall have
none but poor people and soldiers. The
soldiers adore me."

She had this entirely false idea of
the soldiers' devotion, because people
about the court used to "fake" grate-
ful letters to her from imaginary sol-
diers. Thus, while the troops were al-
ready cursing the imperial pair and
vowing revenge for all their sufferings,
for all the shortage of ammunition
and for often being sent to be butchered
just because a general needed a
decoration, but had no artillery to
cover his attack, the czarina was say-
ing she "adored" the soldiers and would
fill her ballroom with them.

She not only banished the princess
from court, but ordered that she and
her husband be exiled to Siberia. And
Prince and Princess Vasilitchikoff
would have gone to Siberia on foot in
the depths of winter but for Baron
Fredericks, who managed to get the
sentence softened to exile to the prin-
cess's estate in the heart of Russia.
They were kept prisoners on their es-
tate till the revolution started a few
months later.

The incident shows how blind the
imperial family were till the last mo-
ment, and how the czarina, a German
by birth, had imbibed the traditions
of Catherine the Great and
Ivan the Terrible.

Drugged by Kaiser's Order.

The same information said that the
czar was suffering from the effects of
a terrible Thibetan drug, when he
signed his abdication.

"Everybody at the court knew it,"
the princess said. "He signed his ab-
dication and his son's without a mur-
mur, and we all knew him for an ob-
stinate man. For days afterwards
he was still in a state of stupor. God
when he came to himself did he real-
ize what he had done. Then it was
too late. But his despair was terri-
ble."

"Who drugged him?" was asked.
"A quack from Thibet," who had
risen to be the most influential person
at court after Rasputin's death," she
answered. "He was a friend of Ras-
putin and of Mlle. Veroubna, who had
unbounded influence over the czar-
ina. And the quack was paid by the Kaiser
to drug the czar."

"Every one in Petrograd knows very
well that the czar would never have
signed a separate peace with Germany.
He was not a clever man, and had al-
lowed all kinds of abuses to arise in
the government, but he was a man of
honor. The Kaiser knew he had to
get rid of him. And the Kaiser fos-
tered the revolution and had the czar
drugged to hasten the anarchy that
has ruled Russia."

BRAVES SHELLS TO CHEER BOYS AT FRONT



Scorning the danger of German
shells whistling near by, Elsie Janis,
American vaudeville actress, is shown
here entertaining American troops
near the fighting lines. Her songs and
capers make a great hit with our boys.
The soldiers have gone so far in their
admiration for the fair Elsie as to
name one of their big guns after her.
Miss Janis has been doing Y. M. C. A.
work in France for some time.

ONE U-BOAT CAPTAIN IS REALLY HUMAN

Submarine Commander Did Aid
Wounded, So Survivors of
British Ship Say.

One instance in which an enemy sub-
marine commander, after sinking a
British vessel, amazed the survivors
by giving them bandages and liniment
for their wounds, stands out in sharp
contrast with the brutality or indiffer-
ence to suffering practiced by the Ger-
man sea pirates. Nevertheless, the
survivors tell a story of extreme hard-
ship endured in small boats for six
days and nights. Seventeen are miss-
ing of the ship's company of 95.

Five hundred miles from the Irish
coast a large British steamer, outward
bound in ballast, got a torpedo death
blow. No time was lost by the ship's
company in getting away from the
sinking vessel.

Many of the crew had been wound-
ed, especially among the engine room
force. With difficulty the injured were
placed in the boats.

The submarine suddenly appeared
near by and the commander came on
deck. He noticed the wounded, and
calling the boats alongside his craft,
he went inside, returning with band-
ages and liniment, which he handed to
the surprised officers in charge of the
boat. This act of kindness saved sev-
eral lives.

A steamer's smoke was seen on the
horizon and the U-boat made off rap-
idly. The small boats shaped a course
toward land, but the wind was light
and unfavorable.

Only a small store of biscuits was
carried. There was water enough for
a very limited ration and in the days
that followed the sun's heat was al-
most intolerable. Wounded succumbed
one after another and were consigned
to the sea.

Torture reached its limits. Previous-
ly the officers had resorted to physical
force to prevent the lascars from
drinking the salt water. Now nothing
could restrain them and they eagerly
drank the brine. Soon after-
ward two died of their sufferings.

Hope had almost died when late
that evening a vessel sighted and
picked them up. They were landed in
Ireland.

FINDS VOLUNTEER WHEAT

Farmer Declares It Was Growing in
a Crop of Alfalfa.

William Kraus, a farmer near Jef-
fersonville, Ind., has seven acres of
alfalfa and on 16 acres he is grazing
with it, but in the same field there is
growing a fine stand of volunteer
wheat. It is better in condition and
appearance than many fields of wheat
which were sown last year, but failed
to produce good crops. Mr. Kraus
says he would have two good crops if
he could separate them. Near by,
James B. Green has 94 acres in alfalfa
and on 16 acres he is grazing 280
hogs which are unable to keep down
the growth. He has cut two tons of
hay from this field as well.

NEW GERMAN ATROCITY

Woman Says Huns Cut Off Right Arms
of Boys.

Germans are amputating the right
arms of every youth over ten years
of age who falls into their hands, ac-
cording to Mrs. Eugenie Guenier of
Besancon, France.

As a result of war conditions she
has lost 27 of her immediate relatives.
She said that in Besancon there is not
a youth over ten years of age who has
not his right arm off at the elbow.
Her grandmother, eighty-nine years
old, was found dead with seven bayo-
net wounds, and two girl cousins, six-
teen and eighteen years old, were at-
tacked by the Huns, she said.

Antispy Law in Force.
Publication of any news of the move-
ments of merchantmen is prohibited in
Spain. This is the first application
of the new antispy law.

SHORT LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. John Brunner of Ev-
anston, Ill., are the guests of the
Misses Beam of North Mulberry
street.

Miss Susanna Spearman of Sun-
bury returned to her home Friday af-
ter visiting at the home of Mr. and
Mrs. Harry M. Patterson.

Mrs. Thomas Fredricks and son,
Connet, have returned after a week's
visit at the home of W. A. Grubb,
who lives west of Fredericktown.

Mrs. B. M. McManis and daughter
went to Columbus Saturday.

Dr. L. W. Armentrout made a busi-
ness trip to Cincinnati Saturday.
Miss Mabel Fleming of Cleveland
is home for a short visit.

Lieut. W. S. Dooley left for Racine,
Wis., Friday on military business.
Miss Grace Fry went to Cleveland
Saturday for a short visit.

Mrs. M. Haga of Hunts spent Sat-
urday in Mt. Vernon.

Mrs. Frank Dewey of Pennsboro,
W. Va., is visiting in this city.

Miss Bertha Owen went to Utica
Saturday to visit Mrs. R. M. Martin.
Mr. and Mrs. Thurman Wren went
to Newark Saturday to spend the
week.

Paul Galleher of Superior, Wis.,
who has been visiting Mrs. M. J. Gal-
leher, went to Marietta Saturday.

Alby Fleming of the U. S. aviation
school at Ithaca, N. Y., is spending
several days here with his mother.

Miss Gertrude Fleming of Pitts-
burgh, Pa., is home for a two weeks'
vacation.

Mrs. A. J. Wort returned home Sat-
urday after a two weeks' visit in
Coudersport, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Chase and
son, returned to their home in Troy
Saturday after visiting Mr. and Mrs.
O. C. Chase of the Sycamore road.

Mrs. Charles Parnell left for De-
troit, Mich., Saturday where she will
spend a week.

L. H. Fleming and son of Sisters-
ville, W. Va., are visiting relatives
here.

Miss Elizabeth Cole of East Vine
street, who has been visiting in Cal-
ifornia, returned to this city Saturday.

Miss Carman Paeot and Miss Amel-
ia Brigode left for Charleston, W.
Va., Saturday after visiting in this
city.

Walter Ralls, who has been spend-
ing the summer in Greenville, has re-
turned to his home in Academia.

The Misses Alice and Marie Mill
returned to their home in Zanesville
Friday after spending a few days
here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Popham return-
ed to Fredericktown Saturday after
visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Bee-
man.

Miss Grace Getz of Loudonville re-
turned home Saturday after visiting
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rawlinson of Eliza-
beth street.



This is Charles Malden Oman, com-
manding officer of the American hos-
pital ship Comfort which the govern-
ment planned to send across the At-
lantic without convoy to test Ger-
many's respect for the Red Cross em-
blem.

Reason for it.
A millionaire merchant says: "My
success is probably due to the fact that
at night I store my mind and during
the day I mind my store."

Ideals.
We must love ideals and struggle
toward them ourselves, but we must
not use them excessively in the mea-
surement of others.—David Swing.

WOMEN OF FRANCE DO MEN'S WORK IN FIELDS -- HAMILTON

Colored Engineer Writes
From Overseas; Likes
Tricolor Republic

A letter has been received here
from Charles Hamilton, who is over-
seas with C. Co., 31th Engineers, by
relatives of Hamilton. The letter fol-
lows in part:

"This is the most beautiful coun-
try I ever saw and I am just wild
about it. If I were able to talk this
language I would be very glad. It is
very difficult, or at least it seems so
to me.

"We have a good place to sleep,
and eat very well. I did not get sea-
sick while crossing, but some of the
fellows were miserable nearly all of
the way. We did not see any 'subs'
and the ocean did not seem very
rough to me. It was nothing like I
expected it to be.

"I don't know how far we are from
the front, but I know we will not be
there for several weeks.

"These women over here surely
work hard in the fields. They rake
hay and ride in on the load and do all
kinds of men's work.

"CHARLES HAMILTON,
"C. Co., 31th Eng.,
"A. P. O. 720."

WAIVES EXAMINATION; IS BOUND OVER TO COMMON PLEAS CRT.

L. D. Caldwell, who was charged
with assault by L. A. Pearson of New-
ark, waived examination and was
bound over to the common pleas
court to await the action of the grand
jury, when arraigned before Mayor
Bair Thursday afternoon. His bond
was left at \$300.